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The War

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

Address by Herbert H. Lehman ¹

[Released to the press June 18]

I am honored to appear here tonight to discuss with you some of the problems of the relief and rehabilitation of victims of war and the principles which should govern their solution. I was happy to avail myself of your invitation, since I am deeply convinced that the hour has now arrived for urgent national consideration of such problems and principles. The members of your distinguished organization can do much to direct national thinking toward these massive questions.

The peace which we all seek must be rooted in the first hurried work of rehabilitation and reconstruction. The dimensions of this task can best be measured by the dimensions of the disaster which has overtaken the world. The Axis has extended its despotism over the peoples of some 35 countries and hundreds of islands, the dwelling-places of more than half a billion men, women, and children. Almost all Europe lies under the dark cloud of Nazi rule; Japan has overrun the rich islands of the western Pacific and has penetrated deep toward the heart of heroic China. In occupied Europe and in enslaved Asia the picture is universally the same—starving people, impoverished land, and nations whose whole economies have been wrecked.

Food-condition statistics in the area of Axis occupation are treacherous. But official reports from Europe and Asia leave no doubt that hunger is the general rule, that starvation is commonplace, and that the area enslaved by the

Axis is a breeding-place for all the diseases of the body and of the spirit that are born of starvation, suffering, and death.

Agricultural-production in Europe has dropped substantially despite the desperate efforts of Germany to make Axis-dominated Europe self-supporting. As the months roll on, the manpower shortage, the wastage and deterioration of machinery, the neglect of the soil, and the increasing disorganization of the economy will cut even deeper into total food-production.

The once matchless flocks and herds of Europe have declined to figures in some cases a third below pre-war levels. Horses are disappearing at a rate that indicates that a shortage of draft animals may be a problem even more acute than the shortage of manpower in the first harvest of peace. The occupied nations have been systematically drained of their resources, raw materials, and commercial goods to serve a vicious new order. Never before has the world witnessed so ruthless a despoliation of so many in so short a time.

A problem so vast and so world embracing, obviously, does not lend itself to piecemeal solution. The problem is to devise means to harness world production, already greatly taxed by war needs, to total world want during the

¹Delivered before the Foreign Policy Association, New York, N. Y., June 17, 1943. Mr. Lehman is Director of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, Department of State.

coming months of tremendous human crisis. We must see to it that relief flows smoothly and swiftly into measures to remove the need of relief, and that rehabilitation measures are so devised as to enable the suffering nations to begin their own reconstruction at the earliest possible moment. Our objective is to *help people* to help *themselves* and thereby to help ourselves, by making possible a world in which the four freedoms can have a chance of realization.

We have already made important strides toward meeting these complex problems. Within the last few days the Department of State has placed before the 43 governments of all the United Nations and the other nations associated with us in this war a draft agreement for creation of a United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration through which the productive resources of all the nations of goodwill may shortly be mobilized to bring succor to the victims of war.¹ The governments of the United States, Great Britain, Russia, and China already have agreed to this plan, indicating their readiness to participate wholeheartedly in an historic effort to see to it that no one shall die for the lack of bread, protection from the elements, or the minimum assistance of modern medicine.

There is fortunately a strong disposition among the nations to recognize that this problem is without parallel in history and that its solution must lie in joint and concerted efforts by all nations. It is proposed that each nation in making its greatest possible contribution to the task, shall within its resources make not only a financial contribution but shall contribute further in the form of supplies, shipping and other transportation, personnel and services. It is, as yet, too early to predict what total amounts or what proportion any government will be called upon to supply to the joint enterprise. There are, however, precedents for action in this direction. Under the terms of the International Wheat Agreement, for example, Canada and the United Kingdom, Australia, Argentina, and the United States have under-

taken to contribute large quantities of wheat for use in a major offensive against starvation. There are supplies in other areas which, when fully drawn upon, will distribute the burden of world relief over many countries. At least 50 percent, and perhaps more, of the total cereals required for European relief can readily come from areas other than the United States, and it should be noted that cereals comprise well over half the total tonnage of any table of relief food shipments.

This proposed United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration represents a practical and realistic approach to a problem of great magnitude. America cannot feed the world from its own resources alone. Neither can Britain nor Russia nor China nor any one of the other American republics. Satisfaction of the wants of the millions of suffering men, women, and children can be accomplished only by the concerted action of all the nations whose productive resources were fortunately spared the fire and destruction of modern warfare.

The imperative demands of military necessity will not, however, wait upon international conversations or protracted conferences. It may well be that in the immediate future our fighting commanders will call upon us to move in behind a front line in Europe to provide relief to newly liberated peoples. In anticipation of such a possibility, the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations is proceeding with plans as an American organization, confident that the other nations of goodwill will step forward to assist and that this practical United Nations mechanism will become a reality.

The common dislike of the concept of "relief" on the part both of nations that receive and nations that give is certain to have a deep influence on the nature of these operations. In an era when political stability is dependent upon economic stability as never before, no nation will casually become a recipient of a dole. Similarly, no nation, nor group of nations, will casually commit their resources to a tremendous relief undertaking without striving to make certain that simultaneous measures are insti-

¹ BULLETIN of June 12, 1943, p. 523.

tuted to make possible the cessation of relief expenditures at the earliest possible moment.

There should be no basic misconception of the idea of relief in the minds of Americans. Relief operations in Europe after the war of 1914-18 by no means entirely took the form of gift. Where governments had cash or assets, they were required in some cases to pay cash and in other cases to pledge assets as security for loans. In other instances, governments which had no assets which could reasonably be regarded as good security, were nevertheless provided with relief and required to pay by means of loans advanced to them under conditions where the commercial soundness of the credit was highly questionable. Most of these loans were subsequently defaulted, and our government thus was no better off than if the loans had been outright gifts. On the other hand the country receiving relief suffered an impairment of its credit and was less able to borrow for sound projects of reconstruction so long as these loans still complicated its finances. Economic recovery was thus impaired, and one of the forces was put into motion which headed the world toward the tragic cycle which led first to a gigantic depression, then to the rise of Hitler, Mussolini, and the Japanese militarists, and finally to global conflagration.

To avoid the danger of permitting relief to cause fundamental economic derangements which might generate a third world war, a careful balance must be maintained between relief by outright gift and relief by sale or exchange. None of the liberated nations will be seeking the charity of this country. But in some instances it certainly will be the course of prudence and wisdom to advance the goods for relief and rehabilitation as outright gifts. To do otherwise under some conditions would be to impair the credit and economy of the liberated nations and thus make it difficult if not impossible for such nations to procure essential credit and exchange when the initial emergency has passed and the time arrives for sound, long-term reconstruction. In other instances, however, the liberated nations will quickly reestablish governments capable, ready, and willing to purchase the

foodstuffs and goods necessary for relief and rehabilitation, and operations of the relief and rehabilitation agency can and should proceed on a commercial basis. In still other instances, the operation undoubtedly must be an admixture of both procedures. But in all situations, the technique of salvage and rehabilitation must constantly be oriented toward the objective of reconstituting the economy of the recipient nation. That is the way to put an end to relief. That is what *we* want. That is what the suffering peoples of the liberated nations will have richly earned.

For these reasons, the President, pending the creation of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, has assigned my office the task not alone of establishing "soup kitchens" and carrying on direct relief, but also of assisting war-stricken peoples in reviving their own production of essential goods and services as rapidly as possible. In each liberated area which the President may designate, the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations is to distribute relief goods and goods to facilitate the production of basic civilian necessities, whether those goods be given away, sold, or bartered. In such way we achieve a single supply line to each liberated area and avoid inconsistency and confusion in policy and administration.

The lessons learned in the quarter century during which this war was in the making demonstrate beyond question that the United States and the United Nations have no alternative but to undertake this task. The motives that impel us to this work are readily demonstrable, even without reference to the deep moral motives which of themselves alone would be a justification for assisting those who are suffering and dying.

In the initial stages, our activities are so closely integrated with the military that relief operations actually are conducted by the army itself or under its close supervision. The work will, of course, be subject to the approval of the military commander so long as military operations require. The importance of civilian supply behind the lines was clearly demonstrated

by the North African campaign where the provision of the essentials of life to civilians in the war theater was a military and political necessity, closely related to the whole campaign strategy. What was true in North Africa will be equally true, in magnified scope and under much more urgent conditions, on the continents of Europe and Asia.

It is not military necessity alone, however, that compels us to undertake relief and rehabilitation measures. Millions of people have been plundered, despoiled, and starved. Unless the United States, in concert with the other United Nations, extends a helping hand to these peoples, we can anticipate with certainty that the liberated areas for decades will suffer from disrupted economies, crushing burdens of unemployment, shattering inflations, and the internal turmoil which adds up to chaos.

If we have learned anything from the decades just behind us it is this: That we cannot, even if we would, make ourselves secure in a world in which millions of men, women, and children are dying of want or by epidemic. Let us recognize frankly that freedom from want is a basic component of any enduring peace and that if America is to have any hope of lasting peace and a stable world economy it must help see to it that the liberated peoples of the world are restored as rapidly as possible to a self-sustaining basis.

That is merely enlightened self-interest.

We cannot live with security in a world half rich, half pauperized. International trade cannot flourish or sound economic expansion take place in a world tormented by expectations of the violence that is born of suffering and misery. And the United States, in the period after this war, will need the outlets of a total world market unless our economy is to face a terrific contraction in a shattering post-war depression. We in America must not lose sight of the fact that, once this war has ended, we again will be the greatest producers in the world and will want world markets for our grain, our cotton, our tobacco, and other agricultural staples as well as our steel, our automobiles, and the thousands of products of our mills and factories.

The relief and rehabilitation of war-stricken nations is the necessary first step toward a balanced economy in which a high level of consumption will prevent the piling up of those great stocks of surplus goods which would otherwise be quickly accumulated after this war in all the primary producing countries. Relief and rehabilitation is but the opening phase of the post-war era. The long-range reconstruction which follows this phase must be conducted on the basis of world trade. By emergency relief and rehabilitation measures now we can make it possible for the liberated peoples of Europe and Asia to become in succeeding years the customers for our goods. Thus by restoring the basic economic equilibrium of these peoples we can hope to create demand which will provide jobs for the millions of fighting men who will be streaming home from our victorious armies to take jobs in an industry converting back to production for peace.

The costs of such a program will be great, even though they will be diminutive when projected against the total costs of this war or the total costs of another depression. The outlays will represent an investment for a new world in which productive facilities will have an opportunity to operate to make possible prosperous conditions at home and to diminish suffering and want abroad. This war right now is costing the American taxpayer about a billion dollars every three days. The cost in life and spiritual value is incalculable. The knowledge that America and other United Nations are prepared to extend relief and rehabilitation to the victims of war and to sustain the spirit of resistance among the down-trodden people of Europe and Asia when the hour of freedom strikes, will help to transform those people into a cohesive group, ready and willing to cooperate in the battle of liberation. Should America's readiness to bring relief to the weary peoples of Europe and Asia shorten the war by but a week or two, the United States will have saved far more on war costs than the total outlays which can be anticipated in the field of relief and rehabilitation.

The deepest aspiration of the peoples of Europe and Asia will be for an opportunity to rebuild their own lives toward a system of stability and order. Unless they are helped in the initial stages to help themselves, this opportunity for sound reconstruction may be lost. It would be folly for this country and the United Nations to pour out their total substance in a complete effort for victory and hesitate to expend the final dollars which would make possible the realization of the objectives for which they fought—the establishment of a stable world economy and of a peace that will endure.

The cry of nations and their peoples for assistance in the first hours of liberation will present democracy with a supreme test. The fate of all United Nations' attempts to insure banishment of these global wars may well be determined by the success of the first joint action in relief and rehabilitation administration. This work of binding up the wounds of those who suffer, of preventing and halting death by starvation, exposure, disease, and neglect, transcends the realm of political allegiances and can give full expression to the highest principles and instincts of all peoples. If the nations of the world should fail to work in mutual cooperation for these high principles, what hope could we hold for political cooperation to banish war? If it is true that nations learn to work together by actually working together, then the joint effort of the United Nations to help the liberated peoples of the world may well provide the experience which will make possible the more gigantic enterprises to come.

It is given to us, twice within the span of a lifetime, to attempt to devise a peace in which all men can live in freedom from fear and want. We failed last time. We dare not fail again.

ENTRY OF ALIEN SEAMEN INTO THE UNITED STATES

Executive Order 9352, dated June 15, 1943, prescribes regulations governing the entry of alien seamen into the United States, and, for the most part, supersedes and cancels Executive

Order 8429 of June 5, 1940, entitled "Documents Required of Bona Fide Alien Seamen Entering the United States". The text of the order is printed in the *Federal Register* for June 17, 1943.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING OF THE MUTUAL-AID AGREEMENT WITH THE SOVIET UNION

[Released to the press June 16]

The following exchange of messages has taken place between the President of the United States and the President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

Upon the occasion of the anniversary of the signature of the agreement between the Governments of the Soviet Union and the United States of America concerning the principles applying to mutual aid in the prosecution of the war against aggression,¹ I beg you, Mr. President, to accept my sincere greetings. A year has passed since the conclusion of this well-known agreement opening the way to the further strengthening of the friendly relations between the peoples of our countries who are carrying on mortal combat against the common enemy—Hitlerite Germany and its accomplices in Europe. During this year on the basis of this agreement the friendly ties and military cooperation between the peoples of our countries have been strengthened and reinforced. I am profoundly convinced that these ties and military cooperation will grow even stronger thus assuring further successes in our joint struggle and the final victory of the U.S.S.R., United States and Great Britain over our common enemy and also close cooperation in the post-war period together with the peoples of the other freedom-loving countries.

M. KALININ

JUNE 14, 1943.

I sincerely appreciate your courteous message on the anniversary of the signing of the

¹ Executive Agreement Series 253.

agreement between our two countries concerning the principles of mutual aid in the prosecution of the war against aggression. This agreement during the past year has already proved to be an effective measure for coordinating our joint struggle against the common foe. I am confident that the friendship and collaboration between our countries reflected in this agreement will be further strengthened in the decisive battles to come and in the post-war period will find even fuller expression in establishing and maintaining in concert with all freedom-loving peoples a just and lasting peace.

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

Cultural Relations

VISIT OF NORTH AMERICAN PUBLISHERS TO OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS

[Released to the press June 14]

In the latter part of this month five publishers representing all aspects of book-publishing in the United States will make a trip to Mexico, Colombia, Peru, Chile, Argentina, and Brazil under the auspices of the Department of State and the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. The publishers who will comprise this group were selected in consultation with the editor of *Publishers' Weekly* and others prominent in publishing and inter-American affairs. They are: George P. Brett, Jr., President of MacMillan Company; Burr L. Chase, President of Silver Burdett Company; Robert L. de Graff, President of Pocket Books, Incorporated; Malcolm Johnson, Executive Vice President of Doubleday Doran; James S. Thompson, Executive Vice President of McGraw-Hill Company.

The purposes of this mission are matters of public interest, broader even than the field of publishing, and to this end the members of the group will report their findings in full to the Government. This information will then be available to interested persons in this coun-

try. The members of the group will investigate at first hand obstacles which have prevented an exchange of publications between the United States and the other American republics to the extent desired by persons in these countries. They will consult with publishers, booksellers, government officials who are concerned with education, cultural, and commercial relations, librarians, officers of professional associations, directors of schools and research centers, and prominent persons in all writing and publishing activities and educational circles.

Prominent publishers from Latin America have visited the United States recently, notably Dr. Daniel Cosío Villegas, of the Fondo de Cultura Económica of Mexico City, and Dr. Teodoro Becú, of Editorial Losada of Buenos Aires. These publishers, and others, have urged that publishers from the United States should visit Latin America and discuss mutual problems of publishing and marketing.

This mission has an important relation to the immediate war effort, for as President Roosevelt has stated, "In this war, we know, books are weapons." Many of the scientific and technical publications published in this country are in urgent demand today in mining and industrial establishments in the other American republics where vital war materials are being prepared for delivery to the United Nations. Publications on health, vocational education, and agriculture are equally important and are in great demand in all the other American republics. The findings of the mission should bear fruit in the post-war era also, for the books which are weapons in this war will also be "weapons for man's freedom".

Permanent friendly relations between the United States and the other American republics will rest upon the solid base of a full and free exchange of ideas, scientific discoveries, and reliable information about life in all the Americas. The six weeks' tour scheduled by this group of publishers should contribute measurably to the broadening and strengthening of this base for inter-American relations.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS FROM OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS

[Released to the press June 15]

Señor Carlos Puyo Delgado, one of Colombia's leading newspapermen and radio editors, arrived at Washington on June 14 as a guest of the Department of State.

He is well acquainted with this country in peacetime, having lived here some 16 years (1919-35), but he is interested in observing the speed-up of our national life under war conditions and the methods and extent of war production. While here, he will interview a series of representative persons for the newspaper and radio audience in Colombia.

After serving as managing editor of the great liberal Bogotá daily, *El Tiempo*, in 1937, Señor Puyo Delgado founded the daily radio review, *Actualidad Diaria*, which he still directs.

General

DISTURBANCES IN LOS ANGELES

[Released to the press June 16]

The Mexican Ambassador called upon the Secretary of State on June 15 in order to express the concern of his Government at the recent disturbances in Los Angeles and vicinity. The Secretary assured the Ambassador that the Department of State had been closely following the situation as it has developed since these disturbances first began. He assured the Ambassador that the local authorities, in cooperation with the military and naval authorities, have been doing everything possible to ameliorate the situation. He also stated that full investigation of these incidents is being conducted by Federal and local authorities. If as a result of those investigations it is found that there are cases involving Mexican citizens (and none have yet been found), the resulting claims will be expeditiously handled by this Government in accordance with principles of international

law and the principles of justice and equity which the two Governments jointly uphold.

Treaty Information

CONSULAR

Convention With Mexico

[Released to the press June 17]

On June 16, 1943, the President proclaimed the consular convention between the United States of America and the United Mexican States, signed in the city of Mexico on August 12, 1942,¹ to be in force on and after July 1, 1943.

The convention defines the duties, rights, privileges, exemptions, and immunities of the consular officers of each country in the territory of the other country. Article XIV of the convention provides that it shall take effect in all its provisions the thirtieth day after the day of the exchange of ratifications. The ratifications of the two Governments were exchanged in the city of Mexico on June 1, 1943.²

Legislation

Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce Appropriation Bill, 1944. S. Rept. 311, 78th Cong., on H.R. 2397. [Reported out with amendments.] 6 pp.

National War Agencies Appropriation Bill, 1944. H. Rept. 556, 78th Cong., on H.R. 2968. [Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, pp. 13-16.] 35 pp.

Extension of Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act: Hearings Before the Committee on Finance, United States Senate, 78th Cong., 1st sess., on H.J. Res. 111. (Revised.) May 17, 18, 19, and 22, 1943. iv, 148 pp.

Defense Aid Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1943. Approved June 14, 1943. [H.R. 2753.] Public Law 70, 78th Cong. 2 pp.

¹ BULLETIN of Aug. 15, 1942, p. 704.

² *Ibid.*, June 5, 1943, p. 501.

International Conferences, Commissions, Etc.

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Text of the Final Act¹

The Governments of Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia; the French Representatives; the Governments of Great Britain, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippine Commonwealth, Poland, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia;

Having accepted the invitation extended to them by the Government of the United States of America to be represented at a United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture;

Appointed their respective delegates, who are listed below by countries in the order of alphabetical precedence:

AUSTRALIA

- H. C. Coombs, Director General of Post-War Reconstruction; *Chairman of the Delegation*
F. L. McDougall, Economic Adviser to the High Commissioner, London
E. McCarthy, Assistant Secretary, Department of Commerce and Agriculture
J. B. Brigden, Financial Counselor, Australian Legation, Washington
J. W. Burton, Department of External Affairs

BELGIUM

- Viscount Alain du Parc, Minister Plenipotentiary, Commercial Counselor, Belgian Embassy, Washington; *Chairman of the Delegation*
L. Borremans, Commercial Adviser of the Ministry of Agriculture; Agricultural Attaché, Belgian Embassy, London
Edouard J. Bigwood, Professor of Physiological Chemistry and Nutrition of the Faculties of Medicine and Sciences, University of Brussels; Adviser to the Belgian Government

BOLIVIA

- Miguel Etchenique, General Representative of the Banco Minero de Bolivia in the United States; *Chairman of the Delegation*
René Ballivián Calderón, Commercial Counselor, Bolivian Embassy, Washington
Jorge Alcázar, Member of the Sociedad Rural Boliviana
Enrique Tardío Guzmán, Agricultural Engineer

BRAZIL

- João Carlos Muniz, Ambassador to Ecuador; *Chairman of the Delegation*
Eurico Penteado, Commercial Counselor, Financial Attaché, Brazilian Embassy, Washington
José Garibaldi Dantas, Superintendent of the Production Financing Committee, Ministry of Finance
Newton de Castro Belleza, Assistant to the Minister of Agriculture; Director of the National Defense Section, Ministry of Agriculture
Jorge Kafuri, Head of the Price Control Division, Office of Brazilian Economic Mobilization
Walder de Lima Sarmanho, Commercial Counselor, Brazilian Embassy, Washington
Alfeu Domingues da Silva, Agricultural Attaché, Brazilian Embassy, Washington
Paulo Fróes da Cruz, Agricultural Attaché, Brazilian Embassy, Washington

CANADA

- G. S. H. Barton, Deputy Minister of Agriculture; *Chairman of the Delegation*
Georges Bouchard, Assistant Deputy Minister of Agriculture
T. W. Grindley, Secretary, Canadian Wheat Board
H. F. Angus, Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of State for External Affairs and Chairman of the Canadian Food Requirements Committee
L. B. Pearson, Minister Counselor, Canadian Legation, Washington
D. B. Finn, Deputy Minister of Fisheries

CHILE

- J. Manuel Casanueva, Director General of Agricultural Services of the Ministry of Agriculture; *Chairman of the Delegation*
Carlos Campbell del Campo, Commercial Counselor, Chilean Embassy, Washington
Vicente Izquierdo, Corporation for the Promotion of Production

¹All footnotes in the Final Act appear in the original.—EDITOR.

CHINA

Kuo Ping-wen, Vice Minister of Finance; *Chairman of the Delegation*
 Hsi Te-mou, General Manager, Central Bank of China
 Tsou Ping-wen, High Adviser to the Ministry of Food
 Liu J. Heng, National Health Administration
 Yang Shi-Tse, Director, Department of General Affairs, Ministry of Food
 Chao Lien-fang, Ministry of Agriculture
 Shen Tsung-han, Ministry of Agriculture
 Lee Kan, Commercial Counselor, Chinese Embassy, Washington
 Yin Kuo-yung, Ministry of Economics
 Chu Chang Keng, National Health Administration

COLOMBIA

César García Alvarez, Minister Plenipotentiary, Economic Counselor, Colombian Embassy, Washington; *Chairman of the Delegation*
 Luis Tamayo, Colombian Consul General, New York, New York
 Mario Camargo, Representative of the National Federation of Coffee Growers of Colombia, New York, New York

COSTA RICA

J. Rafael Oreamuno, Vice Chairman of the Inter-American Development Commission, Washington; *Chairman of the Delegation*

CUBA

Amadeo López Castro, Secretary of the Presidency; *Chairman of the Delegation*
 Arturo Mañas y Parajón, Executive Committee of the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute; Secretary of the Asociación Nacional de Hacendados of Cuba
 Félix Hurtado y Galtés, Under Secretary of Public Health
 Ramiro Guerra y Sánchez, Honorary Representative on the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee
 Felipe de Pazos y Roque, Commercial Attaché, Cuban Embassy, Washington

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Jan V. Hyka, Commercial Counselor, Czechoslovak Legation, Washington; *Chairman of the Delegation*
 Emanuel Sahánek, Acting Chief of the Section of Agriculture and Economics, Secretariat of the Council of Ministers

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

J. M. Troncoso, Ambassador to the United States; *Chairman of the Delegation*
 Rafael A. Espallat, Commercial Attaché, Embassy of the Dominican Republic, Washington; *Vice Chairman of the Delegation*

Anselmo Copello, Member of the Board of Directors of the Banco de Reservas
 E. I. Kilbourne, Member of the Board of Directors of the Banco de Reservas
 Andrés Pastoriza, Deputy to the Congress, and Comptroller of Cocoa and Coffee
 J. M. Bonetti Burgos, Deputy to the Congress, and Comptroller of Flour
 Harry E. Henneman, former Vice President, National City Bank

ECUADOR

Alfredo Peñaherrera Vergara, Sub-secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industries, and Mines; *Chairman of the Delegation*
 Gustavo Adolfo Fassio, Ex-President of the Medical Surgical Society of Guayas
 Arturo Meneses Pallares, Research Assistant, Office of Labor and Social Information, Pan American Union, Washington
 Pedro Leopoldo Núñez, Ex-Minister of Public Credit and Finances

EGYPT

Hussein Bey M. Enan, Under Secretary of State, Ministry of Agriculture; *Chairman of the Delegation*
 Hussein Bey Fahmy, Under Secretary of Supplies

EL SALVADOR

Héctor David Castro, Ambassador to the United States; *Chairman of the Delegation*
 Víctor C. Barriere, Director General of the Budget
 Miguel Angel Gallardo, Office of the Director General of Health

ETHIOPIA

Yilma Deressa, Vice Minister of Finance; *Chairman of the Delegation*
 Araya Ababa
 Berhanu Tesamma, Secretary to the Governorate of Harar

FRENCH DELEGATION

Hervé Alphand, Inspector of Finance; Director of Economic Affairs of the French National Committee; *Chairman of the Delegation*
 Pierre Berthault, Member of the Academy of Agriculture of France
 André Mayer, Vice President of the College de France, Paris; Member of the Academy of Medicine of France

GREAT BRITAIN

Richard Law, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; *Chairman of the Delegation*
 J. P. R. Maud, Ministry of Food
 J. C. Drummond, Ministry of Food
 R. R. Enfield, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
 G. L. M. Clauson, Colonial Office

GREAT BRITAIN—Cont.

L. C. Robbins, Economic Secretariat of the War Cabinet Offices
 J. H. Magowan, Board of Trade
 Sir Kenneth Lee, Ministries of Production and Supply
 E. Twentyman, British Food Mission

GREECE

Cimon P. Diamantopoulos, Ambassador to the United States; *Chairman of the Delegation*

GUATEMALA

Julio Gómez Robles, Under Secretary of Finance; *Chairman of the Delegation*
 Luis Beltranena, Dean of the Faculty of Economic Sciences
 Arturo A. Bickford, Mayor of Guatemala City and Chief of the Office of Economic and Financial Coordination

HAITI

André Liautaud, Ambassador to the United States; *Chairman of the Delegation*
 Pierre Chauvet, Chief of the Service of Control of Industrial Development, Department of Commerce and National Economy
 Edouard Baker, Agronomist, Department of Agriculture

HONDURAS

Marcos Carías Reyes, Private Secretary to the President; *Chairman of the Delegation*
 Gregorio Reyes Zelaya, Collector of Customs
 Colonel José Augusto Padilla Vega, Military Attaché, Honduran Embassy, Washington

ICELAND

Thor Thors, Minister to the United States; *Chairman of the Delegation*
 Olafur Johnson, Director of the Iceland Purchasing Commission in New York
 Helgi Thorsteinsson, Director of the Iceland Purchasing Commission in New York

INDIA

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, Agent General for India, Washington; *Chairman of the Delegation*
 P. M. Kharegat, Vice Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research
 Sir David Meek, Trade Commissioner, London
 H. S. Malik, Trade Commissioner, New York
 W. R. Aykroyd, Director of the Nutrition Research Laboratories, Coonoor, S. India

IRAN

Mohammed Shayesteh, Minister to the United States; *Chairman of the Delegation*
 Hossein Navab, Iranian Consul, New York, New York
 Sultan Mahmoud Amerie, Iranian Trade and Economic Commission
 Taghi Nassr, Economic Commissioner in the United States

IRAQ

Ali Jawdat, Minister to the United States; *Chairman of the Delegation*

LIBERIA

Gabriel L. Dennis, former Secretary of the Treasury; *Chairman of the Delegation*
 Leo Sajous, Director of Public Health and Sanitation
 George A. Dunbar, former District Commissioner

LUXEMBOURG

Hugues Le Gallais, Minister to the United States; *Chairman of the Delegation*
 Léon Schaus, Counselor and Secretary General of the Luxembourg Government

MEXICO

Manuel J. Zevada, Under Secretary of National Economy; *Chairman of the Delegation*
 Eduardo Morillo Saffa, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture
 Luis Padilla Nervo, Assistant Secretary of Labor
 Manuel Martínez Báez, Assistant Secretary of Public Health
 Roberto López, Director of the National Bank of Foreign Trade

NETHERLANDS

M. P. L. Steenberghe, President of the Economic, Financial, and Shipping Mission of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Washington; *Chairman of the Delegation*
 G. H. C. Hart, Vice President of the Economic, Financial, and Shipping Mission and Chairman of the Board for the Netherlands Indies, Curaçao, and Surinam; *Vice Chairman of the Delegation*
 P. Honig, Member of the Board for the Netherlands Indies, Curaçao, and Surinam
 L. A. H. Peters, Agricultural Attaché, Netherlands Embassy, Washington
 A. H. Philipse, Member of the Economic, Financial, and Shipping Mission
 I. Snapper, formerly of Amsterdam University and Peiping Union Medical College

NEW ZEALAND

Richard Mitchelson Campbell, Official Secretary, High Commissioner's Office, London; *Chairman of the Delegation*
 George Andrew Duncan, Director, Export Division, Marketing Department
 Ernest James Fawcett, Director General of Agriculture

NICARAGUA

León DeBayle, Ambassador to the United States; *Chairman of the Delegation*
 Guillermo Tunnermann López, Manager, National Bank of Nicaragua

NORWAY

Anders Fjelstad, Cabinet Minister of State (without Portfolio); *Chairman of the Delegation*
 Hans Ystgaard, Minister of Agriculture
 Karl Evang, Surgeon General, Public Health Services
 Kristian Fivelstad, Commercial Counselor, Norwegian Embassy, Washington; Representative in the United States of the Ministry of Supply and Reconstruction
 Arne Skaug, former Chief of Statistical Division, Ministry of Supply and Reconstruction; Acting Manager of the Norwegian Government Disability Services, New York, New York

PANAMA

Ramón Antonio Vega, Manager of the Banco Agro-Pecuario e Industrial; *Chairman of the Delegation*

PARAGUAY

Paris E. Menéndez, Director of the Central Laboratory, Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry; *Chairman of the Delegation*

PERU

Gerardo Klinge, Editor of *La Vida Agrícola*, Director of the Banco Agrícola; *Chairman of the Delegation*

PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH

Joaquín M. Elizalde, Resident Commissioner of the Philippines to the United States; *Chairman of the Delegation*
 Major General Basilio J. Valdés, Chief of Staff of the Philippine Army
 Arturo B. Rotor, Secretary to the President of the Philippines

POLAND

Wiesław Domaniewski, Commercial Counselor, Polish Embassy, Washington; *Chairman of the Delegation*
 Tadeusz Lychowski, Chief, Economic Section, Polish Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Shipping, London
 Stefan Krolkowski, Deputy Chief, Agricultural Section, Polish Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Shipping, London

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Andrew T. Brennan, Commercial Counselor, South African Legation, Washington; *Chairman of the Delegation*
 Andries P. van der Post, Senior Trade Commissioner of the Union of South Africa, London
 Robert Webster, Consul of the Union of South Africa, New York, New York
 Johan A. Siegruhn, Commercial Attaché, South African Legation, Washington
 William C. Naudé, Attaché, South African Legation, Washington

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Alexey D. Krutikov, Deputy People's Commissar for Foreign Trade; *Chairman of the Delegation*
 Vassili F. Starchenko, Deputy Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Ukrainian S. S. R.
 Vassili S. Nemchinov, Professor, Director of the Timiryazev Agricultural Academy in Moscow
 Dmitri D. Mishustin, Professor, Member of the Collegium of the People's Commissariat of Foreign Trade
 Georgi F. Saksin, Assistant Secretary General of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs
 Pavel I. Chtchegoula, Chief, Foodstuffs Division, Government Purchasing Commission of the U. S. S. R. in the United States

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Marvin Jones, Judge of the United States Court of Claims and Assistant to the Director of Economic Stabilization; *Chairman of the Delegation*
 Paul H. Appleby, Under Secretary of Agriculture
 W. L. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of Commerce
 Thomas Parran, Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service
 Murray D. Lincoln, Executive Secretary of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation
 Miss Josephine Schain

URUGUAY

Roberto E. MacEachen, Minister to Cuba; *Chairman of the Delegation*
 Francisco Gómez-Haedo, Professor of Political Economy, University of Montevideo

VENEZUELA

José Joaquín González Gorrondona, President of the Import Control Commission; *Chairman of the Delegation*
 Rafael Cabrera Malo, Chief of the Nutrition Section, Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance
 Roberto Alamo Ibarra, Institute of Immigration and Colonization

YUGOSLAVIA

Branko Cubrilovic, former Minister of Agriculture; *Chairman of the Delegation*
 Mirko Mermolja, Economic Adviser to the Yugoslav Government

Who met at Hot Springs, Virginia, on May 18, 1943, under the temporary Presidency of The Honorable Marvin Jones, Chairman of the Delegation of the United States of America.

The Honorable Henrik de Kauffmann, Danish Minister at Washington, attended the ses-

sions in response to an invitation of the Government of the United States to be present in a personal capacity.

Warren Kelchner, Chief of the Division of International Conferences, Department of State of the United States, was designated, with the approval of the President of the United States, as Secretary General of the Conference, and Ralph H. Allee, Chief, Division of Latin American Agriculture, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, United States Department of Agriculture, as Assistant Secretary General.

The Honorable Marvin Jones, Chairman of the Delegation of the United States of America, was elected permanent President of the Conference at the Plenary Session held on May 18, 1943.

The Executive Committee of the Conference, composed of the Chairman of the Delegations, and presided over by the President of the Conference, constituted a Steering Committee of its members composed of the following:

Marvin Jones (U.S.A.), President of the Conference, *Chairman*

João Carlos Muniz (Brazil)

G. S. H. Barton (Canada)

Kuo Ping-wen (China)

Richard Law (Great Britain)

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai (India)

Ali Jawdat (Iraq)

Manuel J. Zevada (Mexico)

M. P. L. Steenberghe (Netherlands)

Alexey D. Krutikov (U.S.S.R.)

Branko Cubrilovic (Yugoslavia)

The following three members of the Executive Committee served on the Committee on Credentials of the Conference:

J. Rafael Oreamuno (Costa Rica), *Chairman*

Mohammed Shayesteh (Iran)

Anders Fjelstad (Norway)

The Drafting Committee, composed of the Chairmen of the Technical Sections and three additional members appointed by the President of the Conference, was constituted as follows under the ex-officio Chairmanship of the Conference President:

João Carlos Muniz (Brazil)

G. S. H. Barton (Canada)

Kuo Ping-wen (China)

Héctor David Castro (El Salvador)

Richard Law (Great Britain)

Hugues Le Gallais (Luxembourg)

Alexey D. Krutikov (U.S.S.R.)

In accordance with the regulations adopted at the opening Plenary Session, held on May 18, 1943, the Conference was divided into four Technical Sections, with Committees, as follows:

SECTION I

Consumption Levels and Requirements

Chairman: Kuo Ping-wen (China)

Vice Chairman: Manuel J. Zevada (Mexico)

Reporter: W. R. Aykroyd (India)

Secretary: Frank G. Boudreau (U.S.A.)

Assistant Secretary: E. F. Penrose (U.S.A.)

COMMITTEE 1

Chairman: Karl Evang (Norway)

Vice Chairman: Tsou Ping-wen (China)

Vice Chairman: Miguel Etchenique (Bolivia)

Secretary: Hazel K. Stiebelling (U.S.A.)

Assistant Secretary: Katherine Bain (U.S.A.)

A. Food

1. Character and extent of consumption deficiencies in each country

2. Causes and consequences of malnutrition

3. Reasonable national and international goals for improved food consumption

COMMITTEE 2

Chairman: Roberto E. MacEachen (Uruguay)

Vice Chairman: Edouard J. Bigwood (Belgium)

Vice Chairman: J. Manuel Casanueva (Chile)

Secretary: Harold A. Vogel (U.S.A.)

A. Food

4. Measures for improving standards of consumption (education, etc.)

COMMITTEE 3

Chairman: José Garibaldi Dantas (Brazil)

Vice Chairman: Climon P. Diamantopoulos (Greece)

Vice Chairman: Gabriel L. Dennis (Liberia)

Secretary: A. W. Palmer (U.S.A.)

B. Other essential agricultural products

1. Pre-war consumption levels in various countries as influenced by prosperity or depression and by buying power of the population

2. Reasonable national and international goals for improved consumption with sustained employment and expanded industrial activity

SECTION II

Expansion of Production and Adaptation to Consumption Needs

Chairman: Alexey D. Krutikov (U.S.S.R.)
Vice Chairman: Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai (India)
Reporter: Murray D. Lincoln (U.S.A.)
Secretary: F. F. Elliott (U.S.A.)
Assistant Secretary: Clayton Whipple (U.S.A.)

COMMITTEE 1

Chairman: G. S. H. Barton (Canada)
Vice Chairman: J. M. Troncoso (Dominican Republic)
Vice Chairman: Yilma Deressa (Ethiopia)
Secretary: Bushrod W. Allin (U.S.A.)

- A. Measures for direction of production toward commodities, the supply of which should be increased
 B. Measures for shifting production out of commodities in chronic surplus

COMMITTEE 2

Chairman: Héctor David Castro (El Salvador)
Vice Chairman: Stefan Krolkowski (Poland)
Vice Chairman: César García Alvarez (Colombia)
Secretary: Philip V. Cardon (U.S.A.)

- C. Measures for improving agricultural productivity and efficiency

COMMITTEE 3

Chairman: Joaquín M. Elizalde (Philippine Commonwealth)
Vice Chairman: Roberto Alamo Ibarra (Venezuela)
Vice Chairman: París E. Menéndez (Paraguay)
Secretary: Mark L. Nichols (U.S.A.)

- D. Measures for development and conservation of agricultural resources

COMMITTEE 4

Chairman: E. McCarthy (Australia)
Vice Chairman: André Llautaud (Haiti)
Vice Chairman: Marcos Carías Reyes (Honduras)
Secretary: Conrad Taenuber (U.S.A.)

- E. Opportunities for occupational adjustments in agricultural populations

SECTION III

Facilitation and Improvement of Distribution

Chairman: João Carlos Muniz (Brazil)
Vice Chairman: Branko Cubrilovic (Yugoslavia)
Reporter: G. H. C. Hart (Netherlands)
Secretary: Howard S. Piquet (U.S.A.)

COMMITTEE 1

Chairman: J. P. R. Maud (Great Britain)
Vice Chairman: Jan V. Hyka (Czechoslovakia)
Vice Chairman: Gerardo Klinge (Peru)
Secretary: Frank A. Waring (U.S.A.)

- A. Relation of national and international economic policies to agricultural problems, with special reference to the facilitation of the movement of agricultural products in commerce
 1. Expansion of international trade
 2. Broad policies for assuring increased production and consumption in general

COMMITTEE 2

Chairman: G. A. Duncan (New Zealand)
Vice Chairman: Eduardo Morillo Safa (Mexico)
Vice Chairman: Ramón Antonio Vega (Panama)
Secretary: Frederick L. Thomsen (U.S.A.)

- B. Improvement of agricultural marketing, processing, and distribution

COMMITTEE 3

Chairman: Hervé Alphand (French Delegation)
Vice Chairman: A. P. van der Post (South Africa)
Vice Chairman: Alfredo Peñaherrera Vergara (Ecuador)

Secretary: Frederick V. Waugh (U.S.A.)
Assistant Secretary: Faith M. Williams (U.S.A.)

- C. Special measures for wider food distribution
 1. Improvement of consumption of low-income groups
 2. International disposition of commodities in over-supply

COMMITTEE 4

Chairman: M. P. L. Steenberghe (Netherlands)
Vice Chairman: Hussein Bey M. Enan (Egypt)
Vice Chairman: Julio Gómez Robles (Guatemala)
Secretary: Robert M. Carr (U.S.A.)

- D. Buffer stocks and commodity arrangements to assure equitable prices and adequate supplies

SECTION IV

Recommendations for Continuing and Carrying Forward the Work of the Conference

Chairman: Richard Law (Great Britain)
Vice Chairman: Amadeo López Castro (Cuba)
Reporter: F. L. McDougall (Australia)
Secretary: Loyd V. Steere (U.S.A.)
Assistant Secretary: Benjamin Gerig (U.S.A.)

The final Plenary Session was held on June 3, 1943. As a result of the deliberations, as

recorded in the minutes and reports of the respective Committees and Sections and of the Plenary Sessions, the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture approved the following declaration, resolutions, and recommendations.

I. DECLARATION

This Conference, meeting in the midst of the greatest war ever waged, and in full confidence of victory, has considered the world problems of food and agriculture and declares its belief that the goal of freedom from want of food, suitable and adequate for the health and strength of all peoples, can be achieved.

1. The first task is to complete the winning of the war and to deliver millions of people from tyranny and from hunger. During the period of critical shortage in the aftermath of war, freedom from hunger can be achieved only by urgent and concerted efforts to economize consumption, to increase supplies and distribute them to the best advantage.

2. Thereafter we must equally concert our efforts to win and maintain freedom from fear and freedom from want. The one cannot be achieved without the other.

3. There has never been enough food for the health of all people. This is justified neither by ignorance nor by the harshness of nature. Production of food must be greatly expanded; we now have knowledge of the means by which this can be done. It requires imagination and firm will on the part of each government and people to make use of that knowledge.

4. The first cause of hunger and malnutrition is poverty. It is useless to produce more food unless men and nations provide the markets to absorb it. There must be an expansion of the whole world economy to provide the purchasing power sufficient to maintain an adequate diet for all. With full employment in all countries, enlarged industrial production, the absence of exploitation, an increasing flow of trade within and between countries, an orderly

management of domestic and international investment and currencies, and sustained internal and international economic equilibrium, the food which is produced can be made available to all people.

5. The primary responsibility lies with each nation for seeing that its own people have the food needed for life and health; steps to this end are for national determination. But each nation can fully achieve its goal only if all work together.

6. We commend to our respective governments and authorities the study and adoption of the findings and recommendations of this Conference and urge the early concerted discussion of the related problems falling outside the scope of this Conference.

7. The first steps toward freedom from want of food must not await the final solution of all other problems. Each advance made in one field will strengthen and quicken advance in all others. Work already begun must be continued. Once the war has been won decisive steps can be taken. We must make ready now.

II. INTERIM AND PERMANENT COMMISSIONS FOR CARRYING OUT THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

WHEREAS:

1. Freedom from want is difficult to achieve without concerted action among all like-minded nations to expand and improve production, to increase employment, to raise levels of consumption, and to establish greater freedom in international commerce;

2. The successful carrying out of the recommendations of the Conference in the field of production, distribution, and consumption of food and other agricultural products in the post-war period will be the most important prerequisite for the achievement of freedom from want, and requires the creation by the governments and authorities here represented of a permanent organization in the field of food and agriculture; therefore

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the governments and authorities here represented recognize and embody in a formal declaration or agreement the obligation to their respective peoples and to one another, henceforth to collaborate in raising levels of nutrition and standards of living of their peoples, and to report to one another on the progress achieved;

2. That the governments and authorities here represented establish a permanent organization in the field of food and agriculture; and

RESOLVES:

1. That in order that every practicable step may be taken to attain these and the other appropriate objectives set forth in the declaration and specific recommendations of the Conference, an Interim Commission for carrying out the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture be established.

2. That each of the governments and authorities here represented be entitled to designate a representative on the Interim Commission, and that the Interim Commission be installed in Washington not later than July 15, 1943;

3. That the Interim Commission perform its work with due regard to the exigencies of the war, through such form of organization and personnel as it may deem appropriate; and formulate regulations covering its expenditures and submit to the member governments and authorities a budget and allocation of quota contributions;

4. That the functions of the Interim Commission be to formulate and recommend for consideration by each member government or authority:

(a) A specific plan for a permanent organization in the field of food and agriculture;

(b) The formal declaration or agreement referred to in the first recommendation, in which each participant shall recognize its obligation:

(i) To raise the levels of nutrition and standards of living of its own people;

(ii) To improve the efficiency of agricultural production and distribution;

(iii) To cooperate, so far as may be possible, with other nations for the achievement of these ends;

(iv) To undertake to submit periodically to the other participants, through the permanent organization, reports on the action taken and the progress achieved toward these ends;

(c) Such proposals or reports as are necessary to give effect to the recommendations of the Conference;

5. That in the preparation of a plan for the permanent organization the Interim Commission give full consideration to the following:

(a) The relation of the permanent organization to, and methods of associating it with, other institutions, national as well as international, which already exist or which may hereafter be established, in the field of food and agriculture and in related scientific, economic, and other fields;

(b) Provision for membership in the permanent organization, in due course, of governments not represented on the Interim Commission;

6. That in considering the functions and duties to be assigned to the permanent organization the Interim Commission take into account:

(a) The promotion of scientific, technological, social, and economic research;

(b) The collection and dissemination of information and provision for the exchange of services;

(c) The submission to member governments and authorities of recommendations for action with regard to the following:

(i) Nutrition;

(ii) Standards of consumption of food and other agricultural products;

(iii) Agricultural production, distribution, and conservation;

(iv) Statistics and economic studies in the field of agriculture and food, including the

study of the relation of agriculture to world economy;

(v) Education and extension work in the field of food and agriculture;

(vi) Agricultural credit;

(vii) Problems of agricultural population and farm labor;

7. That the Interim Commission further consider the desirability of assigning to the permanent organization functions in the field of:

(a) Development of agricultural resources and orientation of production, where necessary;

(b) Agricultural commodity arrangements;

(c) Agricultural cooperative movements;

(d) Land tenure;

(e) Other subjects on which recommendations have been made by the Conference;

8. That the Interim Commission also consider the initiation of preliminary statistical investigations and research into the problems with which the permanent organization will deal;

9. That the Interim Commission be deemed to have been dissolved when the permanent organization has been established;

10. That the Government of the United States of America be invited to take whatever preliminary action may be necessary for the establishment of the Interim Commission after the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture has completed its work.

III. IMPROVEMENT OF NATIONAL DIETS

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

Having reviewed the information submitted by the several delegations on consumption deficiencies and the relation of food to health throughout the world and being deeply impressed by the dominant role played by adequate food in the reduction of sickness and death rates and the maintenance of health,

DECLARES:

1. That the first essential of a decent standard of living is the provision to all men of those

primary necessities which are required to promote freedom from disease, and for the attainment of good health;

2. That the most fundamental of these necessities is adequate food which should be placed within the reach of all men in all lands within the shortest possible time;

3. That ample evidence has been presented revealing the existence of malnutrition in every country, with its inevitable consequences of preventable ill health; and

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the governments and authorities here represented:

(a) Immediately undertake¹ the task of increasing the food resources and improving the diets of their people in accordance with the principles and objectives outlined in the findings of the Conference, and declare to their respective peoples and to other governments and authorities here represented their intention of so doing;

(b) Undertake periodically to report to one another through the permanent organization recommended in Resolution II on the state of their national nutrition and on the steps being taken for its improvement.

IV. DIETS OF VULNERABLE GROUPS

WHEREAS:

1. There are special needs of vulnerable groups, such as pregnant and nursing women, infants, pre-school and school children, adolescents, workers, and individuals receiving low incomes;

2. Families with numerous children in low-income groups are particularly vulnerable;

3. Social, economic, and health measures of various kinds are or should be provided for these groups;

4. Wide experience has shown that direct measures to supplement inadequate diets have been economical and fruitful;

¹ Obviously this is impossible for governments whose territory is entirely or partly occupied by enemy forces.

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS:

That the several governments and authorities here represented undertake positive measures for the improvement of the diets of the vulnerable groups enumerated above.

V. MALNUTRITION AND DISEASE

WHEREAS:

1. Malnutrition is responsible for widespread impairment of human efficiency and for an enormous amount of ill health and disease, reduces the resistance of the body to tuberculosis, and enhances the general incidence and severity of familiar diseases;

2. Mortality rates in infants, children, and mothers are higher in ill-fed than in well-fed populations;

3. Food consumption at a level merely sufficient to prevent malnutrition is not enough to promote health and well-being;

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the governments and authorities here represented:

(a) Initiate or continue the study of the relationship between malnutrition and impaired bodily health and vigor; and, in particular, investigate the role of inadequate food consumption in the causation of, and mortality from, all those diseases which constitute their most serious health problems;

(b) Direct their attention to the study of health and well-being and of the nutritional and related factors which are necessary to secure and maintain them;

(c) Consider the most effective means of disseminating knowledge of correct feeding among all sections of the population.

VI. DEFICIENCY DISEASES

WHEREAS:

1. The progressive improvement of diets will result in better health and eventually in the elimination of specific deficiency diseases, and

a great deal of unnecessary suffering could be avoided if an immediate and concerted attack were made upon them;

2. Progress in our knowledge of nutrition makes it possible to seek out, treat successfully, and prevent the recurrence of the common diseases resulting from specific deficiencies in the diet;

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the several governments and authorities here represented undertake immediately:

(a) To ascertain the prevalence of specific deficiency diseases among their respective peoples;

(b) To deal with them by suitable dietary and therapeutic measures;

(c) To take appropriate steps to prevent their recurrence.

VII. NATIONAL NUTRITION ORGANIZATION

WHEREAS:

1. A sound food and nutrition policy must be adopted by each government if national diets are to be progressively improved, specific deficiency diseases eliminated, and good health achieved;

2. Such a policy requires the guidance of a central authority with special competence and responsibility to interpret the science of nutrition in the light of national conditions and to propose to the appropriate authorities practical means for extending its benefits to all sections of society;

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the governments and authorities here represented:

(a) Undertake to establish national nutrition organizations, if such do not now exist, entrusted with the responsibility of ascertaining food-consumption habits and the nutritional status of different sections of the population;

such organizations to be composed of authorities in health, nutrition, economics, and agriculture, together with administrators and consumers' representatives, etc.; to be provided with adequate funds and facilities for the efficient conduct of their work; and to have the authority to bring their recommendations to the attention of the public and to those agencies of government which deal with agriculture and the framing of economic and social policy;

(b) Re-examine and, if necessary, reorganize existing agencies and review legislation concerned with health, agriculture, and nutrition to the end that food and nutrition policies may be efficiently carried out.

VIII. EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION AND EXPERIENCE

WHEREAS:

1. Experience has shown that national nutrition organizations receive considerable benefit from periodic exchanges of views and information on methods employed, obstacles encountered, and progress achieved;

2. Governments participating in a common undertaking will wish to collaborate so that levels of food consumption may become more equitable not only among the different sections of the population in a given country but among the several nations of the world as well;

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the several national nutrition organizations exchange information and experience and provide mutual assistance, both directly, when desirable, and through the permanent organization recommended in Resolution II, to which they should submit periodic reports on the results of their investigations into national dietary habits and nutritional status, and on the progress achieved in raising the level of food consumption throughout the population;

2. That representatives of the several national nutrition organizations meet regularly under the auspices of the permanent organization to exchange views and to make proposals for any national and international action necessary to facilitate the progress of their work.

IX. DIETARY STANDARDS

WHEREAS:

1. It is essential that there be some measure of the extent to which food supplies should be increased, and of the character and extent of the dietary improvements which need to be carried out;

2. This measure is best provided by dietary standards or allowances based upon scientific evidence;

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS:

That the governments and authorities here represented adopt as the ultimate goal of their food and nutrition policy, dietary standards or allowances based upon scientific assessment of the amount and quality of food, in terms of nutrients, which promote health, and distinguish clearly between these standards and the more immediate consumption goals which necessarily must be based upon the practical possibilities of improving the food supply of their populations.

X. COOPERATION OF EXISTING AGENCIES

WHEREAS:

1. National nutrition organizations were established in many countries before the present war and various national and international health and nutrition agencies had achieved considerable progress in the study and improvement of diets and food-consumption levels in different countries and regions;

2. If no time is to be lost in moving toward the goals set out by the Conference, it is essential to make full use of the information and experience acquired by these agencies;

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS:

That in the establishment of the permanent organization recommended in Resolution II, in any projected regional branches of that organization, and in any national nutrition organizations, due account should be taken of the work and experience of existing international regional or national agencies concerned with food, health, and nutrition; and in any such plans, the possibility of enlisting the cooperation of such agencies should be fully explored.

XI. NON-FOOD PRODUCTS

WHEREAS:

1. Many of the non-food agricultural and marine products are constituent parts of the means to human health and welfare to an extent which merits consideration for them on a plane with food;

2. It is of great importance to consuming countries that there should be a regular and adequate supply of these commodities, and to producing countries that they should be enabled to orient their agricultural enterprises to world demand;

3. The Conference has not found it possible to reach conclusions as to the effective capacity of the world to consume specific products in future years;

4. In many countries and regions which are not well adapted to the production of food, the production of other essential agricultural and marine products and their disposal on domestic and foreign markets provide a major source of income, and the income so derived determines to a large extent the abilities of these countries and regions to secure adequate quantities of the right kinds of food;

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the permanent organization recommended in Resolution II:

(a) Investigate the possibility of the development by the nations of the world of national standards of minimum consumption of certain non-food agricultural and marine products, taking into account the varying climatic and other relevant conditions of the different countries;

(b) Arrange at an early date for comprehensive studies of the probable future capacity of the world to consume specific agricultural and marine products in this group, taking into account in this connection the probable effect of synthetic and other substitute products;

(c) Give special study to the development of means by which regions which are not well adapted to the production of food may share in a world-wide improvement of nutrition in keeping with the purpose of the Conference.

XII. CHANGES IN PRODUCTION IN THE SHORT-TERM PERIOD

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS:

1. That, as a first step in overcoming the general shortage of food, every effort should be made by countries whose agriculture can be expanded in the short-term period, so long as this is required and so far as the conditions of individual countries require or permit, to increase the acreage under crops for direct human consumption and even to hold back the rebuilding of depleted livestock herds—essential though this rebuilding will ultimately be—as well as the production of other crops which compete for acreage with essential foods;

2. That countries whose agriculture has been impaired should, in the immediate post-war period, utilize to the full their agricultural resources to bring about a rapid increase in food production, even if this involves a departure from the use of the resources which in the long run will be required, and even if it delays a return to production policies which are desirable for technical, economic, or nutritional reasons (for instance, in Europe there may need to be a concentration in the first years on vegetables,

bread grains, and other products where production can mature quickly and which yield more calories per acre than livestock);

3. That, pursuant to the above purpose, countries which have been producing more than normal output because of freedom from enemy action should:

(a) In the short run maintain such production;

(b) Whenever possible, increase production further, provided transport and the means of production, etc., are available, to assist in meeting abnormal demands.

4. That, taking into consideration that the degree of shortage of foodstuffs which will develop after the war will depend upon the course of the war and on the harvests, it will be necessary during the period from the present until the termination of the war for each of the nations which has escaped enemy invasion to continue to stress the necessity of production of those products which are required by other nations during the war, and at the same time to produce sufficient quantities of products for home consumption, subject to the requirements of the war effort;

5. That every effort should be made now and immediately after the war by countries in a position to do so, to expand the production of farm machinery and implements, fertilizers, and other materials, including improved seeds, vital to the expansion of food production, and to cooperate in making these materials available to the agricultural producing countries, so far as the exigencies of the war permit.

XIII. COORDINATION IN THE SHORT-TERM PERIOD

WHEREAS:

1. It is the consensus of the Conference that, despite all efforts to increase production, supplies of essential foodstuffs and certain other agricultural and marine products and of the necessary instruments of production, such as fertilizers and machinery, and the means of international transportation will all be inadequate to meet basic requirements in the transition period, which may extend for several years after the cessation of hostilities;

2. It is essential for the preservation of life to secure, through equitable distribution, the maximum advantage from such supplies as may be made available;

3. It is in the interest of producers and consumers alike to avoid social and economic ills due to monopolistic practices or to violent fluctuations arising from unrestrained competition for inadequate supplies, in the prices of food, the instruments of production, and other necessities, including industrial goods;

4. It is in the common interest of all that agricultural production be soundly reestablished and expanded with all possible speed in countries now temporarily occupied by the enemy as soon as they have been liberated;

5. These objectives can be achieved only by the concerted action of governments in the stimulation of production and in the allocation of supplies;

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the governments and authorities here represented, for so long after the war as shortages continue, affirm the principle of mutual responsibility and coordinated action for:

(a) The increased production of necessary foodstuffs and other essential agricultural and marine products by all possible means, subject only to the exigencies of war, in each country where such expansion can be accomplished economically, either now or in the future;

(b) The transportation, distribution, and utilization of such products;

(c) The prevention of speculative and violent fluctuations in the prices of food, the instruments of production, and other necessities, including industrial goods, under the conditions of scarcity that appear certain to prevail after the war;

(d) The post-war readjustment of agriculture to achieve a progressive and balanced expansion of production and consumption throughout the world;

2. That these governments and authorities take, individually and in concert, whether by

conference or otherwise, all necessary measures, both domestic and international, to secure the application of this principle and the achievement of these objectives.

XIV. ADJUSTMENT OF PRODUCTION IN THE TRANSITION FROM THE SHORT-TERM TO THE LONG-TERM PERIOD

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS:

1. That countries whose agriculture has been impaired should progressively modify their short-term allocation of resources to conform more closely to the long-term plan aimed at better nutrition and greater efficiency in production (for instance, in certain parts of Europe this might mean increasing the production of milk products as herds can be reestablished, accompanied by declining production of grains);

2. That countries which will have been producing during the short-term period more than normal output because of freedom from enemy action in the war or which have undertaken new lines of production, should progressively adjust the allocation of agricultural resources to conform to a long-term coordinated production plan for the best use of these resources on a world scale, based on better diets for their own people and on the international demand for nutritionally better food.

XV. LONG-TERM PRODUCTION POLICY

WHEREAS:

1. It is recognized that a secure, adequate, and suitable supply of food should be a cardinal aim in every country;

2. It is recognized that this can be achieved only as part of a world-wide policy of industrial and agricultural expansion;

3. It is recognized that in order to secure this result producers should receive a fair return for their products;

4. In order to attain the highest nutritional standards, a progressive expansion and, where necessary, reorientation in agriculture will be required;

5. It is desirable to formulate a body of principles which are applicable to agricultural policy in appropriate form in all countries;

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS:

1. (a) That the inherent natural and economic advantages of any area should determine the farming systems adopted and the commodities produced in that area;

(b) That farming systems should be so designed as:

(i) To maintain soil fertility at levels which will sustain yields and ensure adequate return for labor;

(ii) To protect crops and livestock from major pests and diseases;

(iii) To favor steady employment throughout the year;

(These three ends, in general and save in exceptional circumstances, can best be assured by balanced mixed rotational farming and by avoidance of single-crop production, or monoculture);

(c) That production of nutritionally desirable foods which can be obtained from elsewhere only with difficulty or not at all is a special obligation of the agriculture of every country;

(d) In every region subject to drought (occasional or in the form of sharply marked periodic dry seasons) suitable measures should be undertaken, partly by storage and partly by diversification of production and development of water resources and cultural practices;

(e) Land used or likely to be required for agriculture should be protected from erosion;

(f) The spread of existing knowledge by education and the development of new knowledge by research should be constantly promoted, and that in these matters nations can cooperate to great advantage;

2. That, subject to these principles and with the object of expanding production of the foods needed for its people, each nation should undertake to direct its policies toward:

(a) Increasing the efficiency of production in present producing areas through the introduction, as rapidly as conditions permit, of better farming methods, suitable modern equipment, improved varieties of crops and strains of livestock, and soil conservation practices;

(b) Developing any suitable undeveloped areas, where this is economically feasible, through the use of such measures as clearing the land and large-scale drainage and irrigation projects;

(c) Fostering desirable changes in the pattern of production, designed to give greater emphasis to foods rich in vitamins, minerals, and proteins:

(i) By encouraging the production, particularly in areas near consumption centers, of such products as vegetables, fruits, milk, eggs, and meat, which are relatively perishable and high in value and which are also the foods required in greatly increased quantities for better nutrition;

(ii) By encouraging the expansion of livestock production in areas capable of growing or economically shipping in the necessary feedstuffs;

(iii) By limiting the production of bulky, easily stored and transported energy foods, in areas where they cannot be produced efficiently;

(iv) By encouraging the production in single-crop areas of a greater diversity of foods for home use, since these areas are, in general, distant from the sources of perishable products and are particularly in need of improved diets;

(v) By likewise encouraging more diversified and adequate home food production in all farming areas, so that rural people may have more and better food, while eliminating the margin between producer and consumer;

3. That, to implement these aims, having regard to its individual circumstances, each country should adopt the following measures:

(a) The framing of policies designed to encourage production within the country of commodities that need to be produced there in greater amounts and limit production of those

that should not be produced within the country or should be produced in smaller amounts;

(b) The supplying of low-cost credit or other aids that would help producers to acquire necessary materials, equipment, and machinery for more efficient production and better use of the land;

(c) The furnishing of technical assistance to producers where this is needed;

(d) The development of a program of education to help producers understand better farming methods and put them into practice;

(e) The development of a program of research designed to meet the continuing problems of agriculture within the country;

4. (a) That each nation consider the possibility:

(i) Of drawing up periodic reports on steps taken to implement the recommendations set out above, with particular reference to production, exports, imports, and consumption of food and other agricultural and marine products. These reports should, where practicable, be on a statistical basis;

(ii) Of submitting these reports to the permanent organization recommended in Resolution II;

(b) That, with a view to balancing production and consumption, the permanent organization consider to what extent and by what means such reports might contribute to international collaboration both on a regional and on a world basis in the field of agricultural production.

XVI. AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

WHEREAS:

1. Capital development and adequate credit facilities are necessary if agricultural production is to be restored, increased, and intensified;

2. Agricultural credit in some countries has frequently been obtainable only at rates which the farmer could not afford to pay;

3. The agricultural communities in many countries have been unable to obtain information on the organization and development of agricultural credit systems in other countries;

4. In some countries full agricultural development has been or may be obstructed by difficulties in providing adequate capital;

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS:

1. That every endeavor be made to ensure an adequate supply of credit to agriculture;

2. That to this end full use be made of all types of suitable private, cooperative, and public credit institutions;

3. That the rate of interest be as low as possible and the conditions regarding initial cost, redemption, etc., be as favorable as possible for the borrowers, particularly with a view to helping the small farmer;

4. That, in view of the importance of agricultural credit, its requirements be duly recognized by international action taken as a result of this Conference.

XVII. COOPERATIVE MOVEMENTS

WHEREAS:

1. The cooperative movement has been of very great importance in many countries, both to urban and rural populations, especially in agricultural districts where farming is based on small units and in urban areas of low-income families;

2. The proper functioning of cooperative societies may facilitate adjustments of agricultural production and distribution, as members have confidence in the recommendations and guidance of their own cooperative organizations, which they know operate in the interest of their members and of society in general;

3. The democratic control and educational programs, which are features of the cooperative movement, can play a vital part in the training of good democratic citizens, and assist in inducing a sound conception of economic matters;

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS:

1. That, in order to make it possible for people to help themselves in lowering costs of production and costs of distribution and marketing:

(a) All countries study the possibilities of the further establishment of producer and consumer cooperative societies in order to render necessary production, marketing, purchasing, finance, and other services;

(b) Each nation examine its laws, regulations, and institutions to determine if legal or institutional obstacles to cooperative development exist, in order to make desirable adjustments;

(c) Full information as to the present development of cooperatives in different countries be made available through the permanent organization recommended in Resolution II.

XVIII. LAND TENURE AND FARM LABOR

WHEREAS:

Agricultural productivity and efficiency and the well-being of the tiller of the soil depend largely upon the system of land tenure and conditions of farm labor;

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS:

1. That each nation make a careful survey of existing systems of land tenure and the other conditions of agriculture within its boundaries to ascertain whether changes in these systems and conditions are necessary or desirable to promote the productivity and efficiency of agriculture and the welfare of its workers and that special attention be given to the position of the agricultural worker as compared with that of the worker in other industries;

2. That the permanent organization recommended in Resolution II give every assistance in this study.

XIX. EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

WHEREAS:

1. Through the inadequacy of agricultural education, existing knowledge is being very imperfectly applied to agricultural production;

2. Man's increasing demands upon the soil can be met only by the increase of knowledge;

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS:

1. That each nation adopt, and carry out as rapidly as conditions may permit, a policy for:

(a) Strengthening and expanding the educational system of its rural areas;

(b) Training scientific workers and rural leaders for service in agriculture;

(c) Establishing or developing systems of rural adult education (extension systems) designed to promote technical efficiency among producers, to develop understanding of rural problems, and to enrich rural life;

2. That each nation adopt a policy of promoting research in all the branches of science, including economics, which relate to food and agriculture, and to this end cooperate actively with other nations by the exchange of knowledge, materials, and personnel; and that, in particular, each nation agree:

(a) To promote research in the natural sciences and their application to problems of food and agriculture;

(b) To develop economic and sociological investigation of rural problems;

(c) To collaborate with other nations in the collecting and assembling of factual information and statistics of food and agriculture throughout the world;

3. That, as a necessary step in securing effective action in these directions, the permanent organization recommended in Resolution II be charged with the functions:

(a) Of providing advice, and technical and other assistance, to governments desiring this in connection with the establishment or improvement of agricultural research and education;

(b) Of facilitating international help and exchange in the supply of information, services, material, and personnel;

(c) Of assisting in the planning and conduct of any research programs upon which international collaboration has been agreed or desired;

(d) Of acting as a central agency for assembling, analyzing, and disseminating factual data on world agriculture;

(e) Of assisting in a comprehensive abstracting service covering the whole range of agricultural research;

(f) Of assisting scientific societies in the arrangement of international meetings.

XX. CONSERVING LAND AND WATER RESOURCES

WHEREAS:

1. Soil erosion has in the past destroyed or severely limited the utility of vast areas of land and will in the future, unless checked, constitute the greatest physical danger to the world's food production;

2. Failure to conserve and control water supplies and to use them efficiently has, in many areas, precluded important potential increase in food production;

3. To meet the food needs of the growing world population and to ensure high nutritional standards, all land in agricultural use or suitable for being brought into agricultural use should be adequately protected from erosion and from any other serious damage by various measures, including structural work and the insurance of satisfactory agricultural systems and husbandry practices;

4. The conserving of land and water resources should be regarded as an obligation of governments as well as individuals;

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS:

1. That each nation undertake:

(a) To survey its land and water resources with the object of ascertaining:

(i) The extent and causes of soil erosion and water losses;

(ii) The soil and moisture conservation requirements of the areas covered and the types of conservation measures most needed;

(b) To develop soil and water conservation programs based on the findings of such surveys;

(c) To assist farmers in conserving and rebuilding the fertility of the soil;

2. That the necessary implementation of these policies be effected through appropriate economic and other measures such as:

(a) Assisting individual producers in planning and carrying out crop rotations, crop sequences, and other suitable practices;

(b) Protection of forest and afforestation of unprotected watersheds where necessary, including measures for the protection of food-producing wild life, to prevent flood damage and to conserve water needed for direct human consumption and for irrigation;

(c) Building, or assisting in building, dams, terraces, and other structures to minimize the loss of soil fertility through erosion caused by wind or water;

(d) Making readily available to individual producers soil amendments, particularly phosphates and lime, that will make possible expanded production of leguminous and other soil-building crops;

(e) Development and employment of farming systems and husbandry practices which ensure soil conservation;

(f) Developing a program of research designed to determine the best methods and practices for bringing about conservation of land and water resources under various conditions;

(g) Developing a program of education to inform the public generally of the importance and need of conservation and to help producers to understand and put into practice better farming methods;

3. That the permanent organization recommended in Resolution II provide assistance by such means as:

(a) Formulation of a body of principles for the conduct of soil-conservation work;

(b) Collection and interchange between nations of data and information on erosion, erosion-control methods, and other pertinent matters;

(c) Interchange between nations of personnel technically trained in the development of conservation research and in the application of its findings.

XXI. DEVELOPMENT AND SETTLEMENT OF LAND FOR FOOD PRODUCTION

WHEREAS:

1. If freedom from want is to be achieved throughout the world by full development of food-producing resources, conservation of existing lands and the development of new areas must be given primary consideration;

2. There are large areas of land capable of materially adding to the world's food supply which can be opened to food production if transportation facilities were made available and insanitary conditions and other deterrents corrected;

3. There are many areas of great extent not now producing or in a low state of production because of lack of water-conserving and storing facilities for irrigation, lack of drainage, frequent flooding by rivers, wastage by erosion, deficiencies of plant food, accumulation of alkali, or improper development;

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS:

1. That each nation undertake:

(a) To survey its land and water resources to determine (1) in what areas, if opened to settlement, production of food could materially be increased; (2) what areas, if supplied with additional production facilities, such as water supply for irrigation, improved drainage, or by the correction of deterrents to production, could materially increase their production of food; (3) the kind, extent, and economic possibility of developments necessary for this increase in food production;

(b) To develop on the basis of these findings policies of settlement and development of a program applicable to the economic, social, agricultural, and geographical needs of the nation of which it is a part, considering:

(i) Physical conditions including (1) soils and climate, (2) health conditions, (3) transportation, and (4) clearing, irrigation, or drainage needs;

(ii) Settlement policies, including (1) the type of farming systems to be established, (2) the scale of working by plantations, small holdings, or cooperative organization of areas for production, (3) measures to prevent speculation and exploitation, and (4) financial and other assistance;

(iii) Conservation measures for sustained production of the area, including (1) agronomic and management practices, (2) conservation structures and practices, (3) protection against alkali accumulations, and (4) measures of forest conservation and reforestation;

2. That the necessary implementation of these policies and programs be given through appropriate measures applicable to conditions and needs of each region or area, including:

(a) A comprehensive engineering service providing for developments affecting the entire area, such as transportation, improvement of sanitary conditions, water-storage reservoirs, drainage channels, and flood protection;

(b) Development of a program of sound land use, including conservation measures;

(c) Provision for technical assistance to individual producers in planning and developing the areas under their supervision;

(d) Provision for financial assistance to settlers for further development and operation;

(e) Provision for marketing produce, including necessary processing and preservation;

3. That the permanent organization recommended in Resolution II provide assistance by such means as:

(a) The interchange between nations of pertinent data and information on erosion and methods of control, land improvements, etc.;

(b) The interchange between nations of technically trained personnel to assist in the development of conservation research, etc.

XXII. OCCUPATIONAL ADJUSTMENTS IN RURAL POPULATIONS

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS:

1. That, in order to effect the necessary occupational adjustments in agricultural populations:

(a) Agricultural efficiency should be improved and new lands brought under cultivation wherever possible;

(b) Areas which have a large agricultural population in relation to their agricultural resources should:

(i) Develop industries suitable to the area, particularly for the processing and preserving of the agricultural produce of the country, and, where feasible, for the manufacture of machinery, fertilizer, and equipment needed for agriculture;

(ii) Be encouraged, wherever it is economically sound, to export processed articles instead of the raw product, and in particular to take advantage of any reductions of trade barriers in the importing countries;

(iii) Be assisted in securing capital for the development of industrial and transportation facilities and for the development of export outlets for processed products;

(iv) Be assisted in securing facilities for the importation of machinery and tools where such are necessary;

(v) Be assisted in securing and training technical personnel;

(vi) Undertake programs of public works and, where necessary, be assisted in securing technical advice and access to capital;

(vii) Develop sources of employment in public and private services;

(c) Where agricultural settlements are possible, appropriate steps should be taken to facilitate the movement of people from overmanned agricultural areas;

(d) In order to help in intra-national and international migration where these are feasible:

(i) Occupational training should be provided;

(ii) Labor bureaus should be set up where necessary;

(iii) Transportation, communication, housing, sanitation, health, and other public facilities necessary to effective settlement should be provided by the country receiving the migrants;

(iv) Steps should be taken to provide for the economic security of the migrants;

(e) Where emigration is possible, an international organization should support arrangements to provide adequate safeguards for the settlers and for the countries concerned, and to facilitate the movement through other appropriate means.

XXIII. INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

WHEREAS:

1. Freedom from want cannot be achieved without freedom from fear;

2. Policies of aggression and the fear of aggression have induced the uneconomic employment of human and material resources, the development of uneconomic industries, the imposition of barriers to international trade, the introduction of discriminatory trade practices, and the expenditure of huge sums on armaments;

3. These obstructions to a progressively expanding economy cannot be removed without effective collaboration among nations;

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the governments and authorities here represented, by virtue of their determination to achieve freedom from want for all people in all lands, affirm the principle of mutual responsibility and coordinated action to establish such conditions of international security as will

make possible an expanding and balanced world economy;

2. That these governments and authorities take in concert all necessary measures to secure the application of this principle and the achievement of this objective.

XXIV. ACHIEVEMENT OF AN ECONOMY OF ABUNDANCE

WHEREAS:

1. The first cause of hunger and malnutrition is poverty.

2. The promotion of the full employment of human and material resources, based on sound social and economic policies, is the first condition of a general and progressive increase in production and purchasing power;

3. The sound expansion of industry in undeveloped and other areas, with equality of access to materials and markets, serves also to expand production and purchasing power and is therefore indispensable to any comprehensive program for the advancement of agriculture;

4. Tariffs and other barriers to international trade, and abnormal fluctuations in exchange rates, restrict the production, distribution, and consumption of foodstuffs and other commodities;

5. Progress by individual nations toward a higher standard of living contributes to the solution of broader economic problems, but freedom from want cannot be achieved without effective collaboration among nations;

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the governments and authorities here represented, by virtue of their determination to achieve freedom from want for all people in all lands, affirm the principle of mutual responsibility and coordinated action:

(a) To promote the full and most advantageous employment of their own and all other people and a general advance in standards of living, thereby providing for an increase in both production and purchasing power;

(b) To promote the uninterrupted development and most advantageous use of agricultural and other material resources for the establishment of an equitable balance between agriculture and industry in the interest of all;

(c) To secure for agriculture the stimulus of additional purchasing power through the sound development of industry;

(d) To assist in the achievement of these ends by all appropriate means, including the supply of capital, equipment, and technical skill;

(e) To maintain an equilibrium in balances of payments, and to achieve the orderly management of currencies and exchange;

(f) To improve the methods and reduce the cost of distribution in international trade;

(g) As an integral part of this program, to reduce barriers of every kind to international trade and to eliminate all forms of discriminatory restrictions thereon, including inequitable policies in international transportation, as effectively and as rapidly as possible;

2. That these governments and authorities take, individually and in concert, whether by conference or otherwise, all necessary measures, both domestic and international, to secure the application of this principle and the achievement of these objectives.

XXV. INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY ARRANGEMENTS

WHEREAS:

1. Excessive short-term movements in the prices of food and agricultural commodities are an obstacle to the orderly conduct of their production and distribution;

2. Extreme fluctuations of the prices of food and agricultural products aggravate general deflationary and inflationary tendencies, which are injurious to producers and consumers alike;

3. The mitigation of these influences would promote the objectives of an expansionist policy;

4. Changes in the scale and character of production to meet more effectively the world's need for food and agricultural products may in certain instances require a period of transition and

international cooperation to aid producers in making necessary readjustments in their productive organization;

5. International commodity arrangements may play a useful part in the advancement of these ends but further study is necessary to establish the precise forms which these arrangements should take and whether and to what extent regulation of production may be needed;

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS:

1. That international commodity arrangements should be designed so as to promote the expansion of an orderly world economy;

2. That, to this end, a body of broad principles should, through further international discussion, be agreed upon regarding the formulation, the provisions, and the administration of such international commodity arrangements as may be deemed feasible and desirable and should include assurance that:

(a) Such arrangements will include effective representation of consumers as well as producers;

(b) Increasing opportunities will be afforded for supplying consumption needs from the most efficient sources of production at prices fair to both consumers and producers and with due regard to such transitional adjustments in production as may be required to prevent serious economic and social dislocations;

(c) Adequate reserves will be maintained to meet all consumption needs;

(d) Provision will be made, when applicable, for the orderly disposal of surpluses;

3. That international organization should be created at an early date to study the feasibility and desirability of such arrangements with reference to individual commodities and, in appropriate cases, to initiate or review such arrangements to be entered into between governments, and to guide and coordinate the operations of such arrangements in accordance with agreed principles, maintaining close relations with such programs as may be undertaken in other fields of international economic activity to the end

that the objective of raising consumption levels of all peoples may be most effectively served.

XXVI. SPECIAL NATIONAL MEASURES FOR WIDER FOOD DISTRIBUTION

WHEREAS:

1. Even in the most prosperous countries there are many families which cannot afford to buy enough good food;

2. In some countries, and at some times, hunger and semistarvation have been widespread;

3. This situation has existed even when agricultural prices have been low and when large supplies of food have piled up in warehouses or rotted in the fields, and the problem will not be fully met by general economic measures to stimulate production and trade;

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the governments and authorities here represented accept the responsibility of making it possible, so far as it is within their power, for each person in their respective countries who is without an adequate diet, to improve his diet in the direction of obtaining the physiological requirements of health, adopting such of the following, or other, measures as are designed to fit local conditions and institutions:

(a) Adequate social-security measures, such as family allowances, social insurance, and minimum wages;

(b) Some form of direct action to make protective foods available free, or at low prices, to groups with inadequate diets;

(c) Special attention to assisting such groups as pregnant women, nursing mothers, infants, children, aged persons, invalids, and low-paid persons;

2. That the diets provided under these programs be based upon the best scientific information on nutritional needs;

3. That food-distribution measures be coordinated with programs to increase food production and to bring about adjustments in agriculture and fishing which will, on the one hand,

encourage the production and distribution of those foods most lacking in the diets of the country, and adapted to the soils and climates; and will, on the other hand, provide an adequate level of living to persons engaged in farming and fishing;

4. That the permanent organization recommended in Resolution II assist the several governments and authorities in making surveys of nutritional needs, in helping develop new food-distribution programs, in disseminating information concerning those programs, and in aiding to coordinate efforts in this field.

XXVII. SPECIAL INTERNATIONAL MEASURES FOR WIDER FOOD DISTRIBUTION

WHEREAS:

1. The provision of adequate food for all the people in each nation is primarily the responsibility of the nation concerned and that this responsibility will be met primarily by national measures;

2. Nevertheless, undernutrition may continue for long periods of time in certain countries, while they are developing their agriculture and industry, and before they are able to produce internally or acquire abroad adequate amounts of food to meet the needs of their people;

3. It is generally agreed that it would be desirable if arrangements could be made whereby a part of current world food supplies could be used to supplement the national food-distribution programs of certain countries;

4. Moreover, relatively little attention has been given in the past to the possibilities of developing special measures for wider food distribution in the international field;

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the permanent organization recommended in Resolution II study the possibility of devising measures to meet the needs of countries with inadequate supplies, and the machinery needed for this purpose, distinguishing between methods which would be used in the case of famines following catastrophes, and in

the case of countries where the available food supplies are generally inadequate;

2. That the problems of developing special international measures for wider food distribution in the latter case be studied in connection with plans in the countries concerned for the long-term development of the national resources, and for raising the technical skill and the level of living of their workers, and that the above-mentioned permanent organization collaborate with the International Labor Office on this question.

XXVIII. GOVERNMENT AND OTHER NATIONAL SERVICES IN MARKETING

WHEREAS:

Improvements in the marketing of foods and other products of agricultural or marine origin are largely dependent upon certain basic government services, including the provision of quality standards, an efficient grading and inspection service, marketing research and education designed to promote improved marketing practices, and protection of the public, through the medium of pure-food laws, against impurities or adulterations and against unfair competition and undesirable trade practices;

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the permanent organization recommended in Resolution II:

(a) Investigate the practicability, and, if practicable, assist in the adoption of international grade standards for agricultural and marine commodities and of providing machinery for controlling the use of any such international grade standards in international trade;¹

(b) Give assistance to governments and other national organizations looking to the establishment in each country of adequate

¹The use of any such standards should be voluntary on the part of individual countries and, if used, any one grade should apply uniformly throughout the world.

grade standards and technical advisory and inspection services covering appropriate products, and, if requested, advise in the promotion of the educative, administrative, and legislative action necessary to achieve this objective;²

(c) Promote standardization of containers, both nationally and internationally, along the lines suggested in connection with grades;³

(d) Assist governments to extend and improve standards of nutrient content and purity of all important foods, consider also the formulation and adoption of similar international standards to facilitate and protect the interchange of such products between countries, and agree upon international methods of determination;⁴

²The primary purpose of grade standards is to improve the quality and permit the purchase and sale of commodities by description rather than by inspection of each lot by buyers and sellers. Such standards (1) supply the basis for a common language for describing the product marketed; (2) facilitate trading by minimizing misunderstandings concerning the quality of the products; (3) reduce losses from rejections and costs of arbitration; (4) facilitate price quotations and other market information on the basis of quality; (5) reduce or eliminate the costs of re-sampling or inspection in various stages of marketing; (6) improve the collateral value of warehouse receipts and thus reduce financing costs; (7) help buyers to obtain the qualities of products they need; (8) permit the distribution of the various qualities on the basis of their most advantageous outlets; and (9) facilitate payments to producers on the basis of quality, which in turn would encourage adjustments in the qualities produced on the basis of consumer demand.

³Standardization of containers has not developed to the same extent as has standardization of grades. Lack of standardization gives rise to waste and confusion in the distribution of food.

⁴In order to protect health and improve nutrition, minimum standards for the nutrient content, and in certain cases for the methods of preparation and for the artificial enrichment of staple foods, should be prescribed by governments. These steps should be taken in addition to any measures designed to secure the absence of toxic substances and organisms from food under the usual type of pure-food laws. International standards of labeling and packaging can help, but in general the most effective action can be taken by individual countries themselves.

(e) Consider the formulation and adoption of international standards or minimum requirements for drugs, insecticides, fungicides, fertilizers, and other materials used by agricultural producers, in order to prevent misrepresentation in their preparation and sale, and to promote the purchase of products best suited to particular uses;⁵

(f) Consider whether existing international market news services adequately supply and coordinate information and statistics on prices and supply and demand; and promote any improvements considered necessary;⁶

(g) Urge upon governments the necessity, in the interests of better nutrition and better living, for further research into:

(i) Consumer needs, including palatability, packaging, food habits, shopping habits, shopping facilities, etc.;

(ii) Improved methods, with particular reference to perishable protective foods and any commodities of which buffer or other stocks may be held, of processing, preservation, storage, packaging, and transport;

(iii) Economics of marketing, including processing and retail distribution, consumer needs, and ways in which the shopkeeper, trader, and farmer can be helped to meet these needs;

(iv) The relation of food production on the farm to market demand and nutritional requirements; and

engage in the dissemination of the information so obtained, and urge on governments the need for education of the producer, the intermediary, and the consumer in the principles of good marketing, and in marketing technique, including processing and storage;

2. That the governments and authorities here represented take steps to ensure that producers

and consumers are adequately protected against trade malpractices and against exploitation in the purchase and sale of food and other products of agricultural or marine origin, and commend general and specific measures to prevent confusion as to quality and country of origin; and that the permanent organization above-mentioned assist, if requested, governments and authorities to this end, and, if appropriate, formulate international codes of trade practices.⁷

XXIX. ADDITIONS TO AND IMPROVEMENTS IN MARKETING FACILITIES

WHEREAS:

1. Many countries are lacking in adequate facilities for the preservation of essential foods for consumption throughout the year, and for the production, transport, and distribution of these foods to satisfy nutritional needs;

2. The destruction and disorganization of marketing facilities resulting from the war will make this problem particularly acute in countries which are the victims of hostilities;

3. Technological developments in food preservation, processing, and transport have been accelerated by the war and give promise of contributing materially to the solution of these problems;

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the governments and authorities here represented take steps to secure the provision of adequate processing, transportation, and distribution facilities required for improving the nutritional levels of their populations; and that the permanent organization recommended in Resolution II study the technical, scientific, and economic factors involved, with particular reference to developments during the war, arrange for the pooling of knowledge thus acquired, and

⁵In some countries little has been done to protect agriculturists from exploitation in the purchase of materials used in agricultural production.

⁶International machinery is desirable for the dissemination of such information and for the promotion of action by governments to make available comprehensive market data.

⁷There is general approval in all countries of legislative and regulatory measures designed to protect both consumers and producers from exploitation arising from unfair trade practices, but some governments have been slow to act in such cases.

give all possible assistance to the governments and authorities in realizing these objectives;⁸

2. That steps be taken by each country to achieve full utilization of important new technological developments in food preservation, transportation, and marketing, including especially dehydration, freezing, and ocean and air transportation;⁹

3. That the permanent organization above-mentioned take steps to obtain, collate, and disseminate information regarding conditions of marketing, processing, and storage facilities in all countries, including those devastated by war, with particular reference to any increased facilities needed and to the rehabilitation of countries devastated by war, in order to promote the expansion of marketing facilities in a carefully planned rather than a haphazard manner;¹⁰

⁸The methods of attaining these objectives will vary in different countries in accordance with circumstances and may include action by governments to establish in each country central organizations responsible for the work of carrying out these objectives by means of appropriate legislation designed to assist the production, processing, and distribution of the products of their economy, using the most up-to-date technological methods adapted to the conditions peculiar to each country. Among the objectives of this action are better utilization of foods not consumed in fresh form, the avoidance of loss of the nutritive value of perishable foods, the prevention of waste, and the stabilization of marketing conditions to induce so far as possible an adequate and even flow of foods to consumers. Special attention should be given to the establishment of local markets, which must be built up hand in hand with increased local production of protective foods to ensure the commercial success of both production and marketing.

⁹The war has speeded up the development of new methods of preserving perishable foods, and of facilities for ocean and air-cargo transportation, which will have very important effects upon post-war national and international trade in foodstuffs. Many countries by means of air transport will be able to draw upon much wider areas of production for their supplies of the protective foods in concentrated form, and to transport and distribute such foods to presently inaccessible areas and among sectors of the national populations now having inadequate diets.

¹⁰Much rebuilding and readjustment of plants and personnel required for the marketing of foodstuffs will be necessary after the war. This offers an opportunity not only to meet quickly the immediate post-war needs, but also to build a marketing system adapted to modern

4. That governments examine transport deficiencies, both internally and in connection with export and import trade, which may be hindering the development of adequate and efficient marketing of foodstuffs and other agricultural and marine products and take such steps as may be necessary to rectify deficiencies; and that any international body concerned with international transport assist to this end.¹¹

XXX. INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY AND REDUCING THE COST OF MARKETING

WHEREAS:

1. The maintenance of food consumption among the peoples of the world at levels sufficiently high to satisfy minimum health requirements calls for the provision of greater quantities of better food at reasonable prices;

2. Except in some countries where consumers largely produce their own food supplies, a substantial part of the total cost of food to the consumer consists of marketing costs (including the costs of assembly, grading, inland and sea transport, storage, wholesale and retail distribution), processing costs, and the rewards of enterprise;

3. In some countries, the provision of unessential services increases the margin between the producer and consumer;

4. Reduction in marketing costs and margins can benefit both producer and consumer alike;

needs, with particular reference to the attainment of increased consumption of essential foods. This will require foresight, planning, and action designed to forestall haphazard reconstruction based on temporary expediency rather than long-term efficiency and adequacy.

¹¹Transportation charges frequently absorb a large or even a prohibitive part of the price of products, and ocean shipping or internal transportation charges may be so high as to prevent the interchange of products which is necessary if consumers are to be adequately supplied. The provision of transportation and storage services under present arrangements awaits the development of adequate volume of production, yet this volume cannot be built up without the transportation and other services necessary to encourage it. These difficulties cannot be solved by individual or private initiative alone; and governments should assume the responsibility by adequate action to overcome them.

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS:

1. That the governments and authorities here represented take all practicable steps to reduce marketing, processing, storage and distribution costs, and margins between producers and consumers, particularly by the elimination of unessential services not required by producers or by low-income consumers.¹²

2. That the permanent organization recommended in Resolution II collect and disseminate information on marketing costs and margins in different countries and in international trade, on the factors which determine or influence such costs and margins, and on the steps taken by governments, by cooperative associations, and by private enterprise to reduce them.¹³

¹² Most of the links in the chain from producer to consumer are essential but there is a tendency for extravagant services to develop. There is considerable scope for reduction of marketing costs by the elimination of unessential services, including unnecessary transport. Attention should also be directed to the possibilities of reducing marketing, processing, and distribution costs by:

(a) Assisting merchants in the adoption of more efficient methods of operation;

(b) Effecting such reorganization of marketing channels as may reduce to a minimum the number of steps involved in taking the products from the farms to consumers;

(c) Regulating the charges of transportation agencies or other factors in marketing if such charges are not kept at reasonable levels by competition;

(d) Assisting in establishing or financing on a sound commercial basis of new and more efficient processing, storage, and transportation facilities.

¹³ Although each country will seek to improve the efficiency of marketing in conformity with its economic and agricultural circumstances, there is a need for some international agency which can collect, analyze, and disseminate facts and experience relating to marketing costs and margins. Such data will assist not only governments but also cooperatives and private enterprises in formulating policies aimed at reducing marketing costs and hence the margin between producer and consumer.

XXXI. FISH AND MARINE PRODUCTS

WHEREAS:

1. Fish, marine animals, and marine products are essential in high degree to the diet of the people of many countries and play an important role in the nutrition of other countries;

2. The production of fish and marine products is vital to the economy of certain countries, and the adequate livelihood of the fisherman, like that of the farmer, depends upon a balanced world economy;

3. Consideration of questions relating to fish and marine products is important in any program designed to meet immediate and long-term food and other requirements;

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture

RECOMMENDS:

That the general conclusions reached by this Conference apply, wherever appropriate, to fish and marine products, and that these subjects be considered by the permanent organization recommended in Resolution II.

XXXII. RESOLUTION OF APPRECIATION TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture expresses its gratitude to the President of the United States of America, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, for his initiative in convening the present Conference, for its preparation, and for his contribution to its success. This resolution is to be embodied in the Final Act of the Conference.

XXXIII. APPRECIATION TO THE OFFICIALS OF THE CONFERENCE

WHEREAS:

1. The United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture was able to conduct its work under conditions of exceptional efficiency;

2. This efficiency and consequent good results, in no small measure resulted from the wisdom and talents of the Chairman, the Hon-